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Wednesday Morning, November 1, 1916.

THE NATION WITH THE TOOLS.

It was the tool that raised man above the brutes. It is the machine-tool, or machinery, that raises one nation above another in prosperity and power.

"The European war has taught us," says J. B. Doan, president of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, "that the nation with the largest and most powerful machinery, and the most of it, wins."

Germany won, until lately, in the great war, because she had the most powerful fighting machinery—the biggest and best guns. She still wins on fronts where she can mass more fighting machinery than the enemy has.

With that sort of tools the American people have little to do, except for the present purpose of armament which most of us believe to be temporary and incidental. But we are the great machine nation. We have invented and utilized industrial machinery on a far bigger scale than any other people. We thus have a tremendous advantage in the peaceful competition of nations that will follow the war.

"Our lathes, our turret machines, our planers, our milling machines, our fine mechanical devices of every nature are the war weapons of civilization," says Mr. Doan. "We manufacture the mechanism which keeps men always at the topmost point of civilized development."

Foreign nations cannot compete with us on a grand scale either in industry or in agriculture unless they obtain our machinery. The fact alone guarantees us a great, profitable and long-continued business after the war, manufacturing machinery for the world. And we need not fear, by selling other nations our own "war weapons of civilization", to arm them against ourselves to our own undoing. If there is any real vigor and virtue in American invention and enterprise, we can easily maintain our leadership in making machinery and the things that machinery makes.

CHINESE ESTIMATE OF AMERICA.

According to statistics gathered in Peking, there are in that city 154 Chinese students who have studied in universities and colleges in the United States. More than 100 of these students are officially connected with the government. Many are teaching in Chinese schools, some are in business.

It is interesting to learn that the part of the Boxer indemnity remitted by the United States in 1908 is being spent by the Chinese for education. Some of it goes for American scholarships. Part of it is used to support the Tsing Huan College in Peking, which prepares students for foreign universities.

That China was grateful to us for returning that indemnity is undoubted. And she is certainly showing her admiration and respect for American fair play and American ways in a profitable way by sending her young men here to learn at our universities whatever we can teach them. These Chinese students take back to their own country a spirit of good will toward the United States, and an appreciation of our institutions and mechanical equipment for public works that will be of permanent value to China.

WORKINGMEN'S HOUSES.

John Nolen of Cambridge, Mass., in an address on "Industrial Housing" delivered recently before the National Housing Association, said that housing must be taken from the field of speculation and put in that corresponding to legitimate manufacturing before the problem of housing the workingman could be solved.

At present the minimum desirable house of four or five rooms, with small lot, street improvements, essential public utilities and neighborhood recreation cannot be provided for less than \$1800 or \$2000. Such a house cannot be rented for less than \$15 a month. Unless a workingman gets at least \$15 a week he cannot afford the \$15 per month. More than one half of all workingmen with the normal family of wife and three dependent children receive less than \$15 a week.

Mr. Nolen does not urge reducing the cost of house and lot or lowering the workingman's standard of living. Neither is private philanthropy the solution he offers.

He believes that house building and renting should be approached as any sensible and droppe rmanufacturing problem. The manufacturer must know the nature and extent of the demand. He must have definite aims as to product. He must use skill and experience and business methods. He should back the enterprise with adequate

capital. Not exploitation but the reasonable profits of business should be sought. Mr. Nolen believes that the manufacturing and business interests that depend on the efficient and happy workman are the ones that should back the housing business—for such he would have it.

Many other problems such as the artistic design and restful beauty of the house, the size of individual houses and lots, the value of multiple family houses in some places, the value of a place for making garden, would be solved in making housing such a business. Family pride, increased self-respect and higher types of social intercourse would result naturally if workingmen's families could live in houses constructed with the efficiency and happiness of the inmates in view.

THE UNAPPRECIATED PRUNE.

In a letter to the Chicago Tribune a man declared that the prune is the cause of indigestion, divorce and suicide. "Show us the man who says he loves prunes" he writes, "and we will show you a man fit for treason, stratagem and spoils."

But the trouble, suggests a woman, is with the writer and not with the prune. Or else it's with the sort of prunes he has met. Has he never had them properly cooked?

Prunes poured from a bag into a pot of boiling water, cooked violently for a brief space, with a modicum of sugar and then dumped unsympathetically into horrid little dishes, where they repose, hard, sour brown lumps, are distinctly hostile to the human mind, soul and body.

But prunes washed gently but adequately under the cold water faucet, then put to soak for twelve hours in cold water, cooked two or three hours in the same water in a double boiler with just enough sugar to bring out the best that is in them, with a tiny bit of cinnamon sprinkled lightly over the top, prunes served in generous bowls or attractive glass dishes, a luscious compound of sweet and tart and rich fruity flavor—there you have something worth talking about!

We say boldly and without fear of successful contradiction that prunes cooked as above described are worthy of a place higher than the feasts of the gods—the place of honor at an American table.

A WARSHIP'S NAME.

Why should United States warships have so few possibilities for names? The New York Globe thinks the choice is too limited. The rule is to name them for states and cities, and, in the case of small craft, after naval heroes. Rivers, lakes, bays and mountains are not recognized at all. According to the Globe we lose much in native splendor and picturesqueness by this restriction.

It occurs to the ordinary mortal that the Merrimack, the Santee, the Constitution—now known as "Old Ironsides"—and other favorites in our naval annals, have really won the applause and reverence of succeeding generations through their valuable service rather than through their picturesque names.

But if we're looking for names with ringing associations, why stop with rivers, bays, mountains and lakes when there are such possibilities as "Anti-Hyphen", "Equal Suffrage", "Preparedness"?

There is, however, much to be said in behalf of our national geography. Scenically as well as historically it is worthy much more attention than we have given it. Surely no warship would be any less a defender for being named after something besides a state, a city or a naval hero.

PLASTIC SURGERY.

It is reported that Battling Nelson, late champion lightweight pugilist, is having his face reconstructed by surgical specialists. Cauliflowered ears, disintegrated nose, pendulous lips are to be remodeled and shaped up to some standard of real beauty.

The ex-fighter is setting a most courageous example to the rest of homely mankind. We have read of the marvelous things surgeons are doing in Europe in restoring human features to soldiers whose faces have been disfigured in a driddled by shrapnel. Well, why not remodel features that are just naturally ugly? Plastic surgery seems to be ready to do for us.

We may not have the same standards of human beauty. There is probably great diversity of opinion as to good form in noses, for instance. Then, too, there would be the danger of robbing a face of its expression of the personality of its owner, by altering it to conform to arbitrary beauty standards.

Nevertheless, it is really a hopeful and worthy while development of surgery that makes it possible to correct actual disfigurement and to remove from mankind the handicap of such deformities.

The revenue bill which passed Congress was demanded by the new conditions with which the country is now faced. At that, taking it b and large it calls for hardly more than one day's expenditure of the nations now at war.

In the second place they desire to get control of the new banking system and in the third place they wish to put the army and navy of the United States back of their financial enterprises in Mexico and throughout the world.—Woodrow Wilson.

Hughes and four years of agitation, doubt and conflict with Congress, with probable loss of our prosperity. Wilson an dfour years of development along lines now defined, of co-operation with Congress, of certainty as to governmental policies, with good assurance of a continuing and increasing prosperity. Which?

Miss Ida M. Tarbell has done great service with her pen for progress in politics and freedom of the people from industrial servitude. She denominates President Wilson the greatest Progressive of the decade and will give to his candidacy her active and aggressive support.

TIME FOR PEACE, SAYS MME. HEMPEL



Frieda Hempel.

Frieda Hempel, the famous German opera singer, has just returned to this country with the information that Germany is sick of the war. "It is useless to deny that we in Germany are sick of the war and all its horrible consequences," and we believe that our enemies are just as weary of it," she says. "Now is the most acceptable time for President Wilson to use his good offices to bring about peace."

PRESIDENT WILSON OFF TO BUFFALO ON HIS LAST TRIP

Will Speak at Score of Cities Along the Way—Returns on Saturday to Make His Last Political Speech.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 31.—President Wilson left here tonight for Buffalo, on his last trip of the campaign. Before he returns Friday he will have delivered two speeches in Buffalo and three in New York City, besides shaking hands with station crowds at nearly a score of New York cities and towns. In his speeches on his present trip, the President will not deal with purely partisan questions, but after his return he will speak here Saturday on political issues.

After making brief stops at towns and cities along his route tomorrow morning, the President will arrive in Buffalo at 1 p. m. He will speak there at a luncheon, and at an evening meeting and will leave for New York tomorrow night. In New York he will speak at a luncheon, at a meeting in Madison Square Garden and later at another meeting t Cooper Union. He will make the return trip from New York on the naval yacht Mayflower, arriving here Friday morning.

RULE OF REASON IS PLATFORM OF HUGHES

(Continued from page one.)

fore the court," Mr. Hughes said. "They were decided by the jury in the trial court. The only question before the supreme court was whether the trial judge committed any error in stating the law to the jury. We found no such error."

"One thing needed in this country," Mr. Hughes added, "will be to conserve a regard for the fundamental principles of our institutions."

After outlining what he regarded as those principles and assailing "the rule of force," Mr. Hughes said: "Change your laws if you find them bad; perform your instructions if you want to improve them; proceed according to the rule of reason, but don't wreck the finest country God ever saw or gave."

The crowd which welcomed Mr. Hughes apparently stimulated him to unusual efforts at times. At Bedford he spoke from a platform on the court house steps against a stiff wind that dimmed the sound of his voice.

"I want to express the very deep gratification in witnessing this meeting in the old state of Indiana," he

As we grow older and less active less and less food is required to meet the demands of our bodies. If too much is habitually taken, the stomach will rebel. When a man reaches the advanced age of 85 or 90, you will find that he is a light eater. Be as careful as you will, however, you will occasionally eat more than you should and will feel the need of Chamberlain's Tablets to correct the disorder. These tablets do not contain pepsin, but strengthen the stomach and enables it to perform its functions naturally. They also cause a gentle movement of the bowels.

(Advertisement)

SKIMPING THE HOME FOLKS

By BRINKERHOFF.



told the crowd. "It means but one thing; it can mean but one thing, and that is that we are marching straight to great glorious victory on the 7th of November."

Mr. Hughes told his Washington audience he wanted to see "America at peace," but that he did not want to be president of a country that did not have the old spirit of '76 and '61. I would not want to be president of a country that thought more of dollars than of human lives," he said.

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